NEW YORK MURLLID, WICHNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1853.

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENKETT.

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THE DAILT HERALD, two cents per copy, \$\overline{S}\$ per annum
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typy, or \$\overline{S}\$ per annum; the European Edition \$\overline{S}\$ per annum, to
any part of Great Britain, or \$\overline{S}\$ to any part of the Continent, both FAMILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per cepy, or El per annum.

\*\*PULVTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important because, solicited from any quarter of the world: if used, will be thereby poid for. E2-Our FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAT ALL LETTERS AND PACKA-

TARRICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTER AND FACAL-SES NEATY U.S. taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVERTINEMENTS remessed every day; advertisements incorrect on the Wegally Herald, and in the Culturnist and European Editions.

JON PILITING Consider with neatness, cheapness and des-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA BROADWAY THRATER, Broadway.—Equestrian. Gym

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-HELENE-TIGHT ROPE

ROWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -- Uncle Ton's Casin-BURTON'S NEW THRATER, Broadway,-Extrames-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- VANITY CURED-

LAURA KERNE'S THRATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—OUR BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—After

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Breadway-

MECHANIC'S HALL, 427 Broadway.—BRYANTS' MINSTREE.
NEGRO SONGS AND BULLESQUES—I AINT GOT TIME TO TAKEY

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—Ethiopian Characteristics, Songs, &c.—Arab Brothers.

New York, Wednesday, December 1, 1858.

General Paez has so far recovered from the in juries received on Evacuation day as to justify his proceeding on his voyage to Venezuela. He will accordingly sail in the steamer Caledonia to-morrow. General Sandford has detailed a guard of honor to escort General Paez from his hotel to the place of embarkation.

As the first Tuesday in December approaches, the interest among the politicians in the election for city officers, which comes off on that day, is beginning to be felt by all classes of our citizens The classified list of the candidates, which we have published in the HERALD, and which appears again this morning, has created no little excitement among the office seekers, as their published correspondence indicates, while to the voters we have no doubt it has been highly acceptable; because, from the hole and corner fashion in which nominations are made now-a-days in this city, the mere name of a candidate is no guide by which the voters can discover his local habitation, his business, or his respectability. By referring to our list the voter can tell who each candidate is, and whether he has any occupation, residence, standing in society, or stake in the community-all very necessary things to know, when so many nobodies and loafers are to be found in the catalogue of office seekers.

The election for member of Congress in the Eighth district of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones, democrat, appointed Minister to Austria, took place yesterday, and the partial returns received ndicate that General Keim, opposition, has been

By private advices from California we learn that the trips of the Overland Mail Company via El Passo have been made with great regularity since the 16th of September. The stages have generally ar rived within the contract time of twenty-five days, and on but two occasions have they been longeroccasioned by detention while waiting for the Menphis mail at Fort Smith.

The steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg on the 15th and Southampton the 18th ultimo, arrived at been anticipated by the Europa at Halifax.

The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday. An application of Dr. Charles Van Alen, for permission to treat Almshouse patients suffering from diseases of the lungs by a new process, without remuneration, was referred to the Medical Board, where it will probably remain for some time to come. The Finance Committee of the Board reported estimates of the amount of money required for the maintenance of the public institutions during 1859. The sum total is \$665,420 an increase of \$60,420 over the estimated expenditures of 1858. The increase of the number of persons under charge of the Board the past year, compared with 1857, averaged 1,043 The sum of \$165,250 is also required for repairs and new buildings-making the total estimated expenditures of the Board for 1859 \$827,670. The report was adopted, and ordered to be sent to One Common Conneil. There were 7.616 persons in the various institutions on Saturday last ... a decrease of 22 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Within the last few days some 500 complaints have been entered at the District Attorney's office against liquor dealers for vising the 21st section of the Metropolitan Police law, which provides that no spiritnous liquor shall be sold near the polling places on election day, under a penalty of \$50 for each offence. These suits, however, will not be criminal in their character, the law providing that the fine can only be collected by a civil process in the name of the people. It becomes the District Attorney's duty to enforce these fines, and he says he will do so in every instance where the liquor dealer has been proved to have violated the law. There is, consequently, a good time ahead for the small lawyers. Five hundred clients!--just think of it.

in the case of the crew of the slave brig Putnam. or Echo, which was captured by the United States brig Dolphin and sent to Charleston, the Grand Jury at Columbia, S. C., came into court yesterday and reported that they had found no bill of indict met against the prisoners. A motion for their dis-charge from custody will be made on Monday next, when the constitutionality of the law declaring the slave trade piracy, and other important questions bearing upon the subject, will be discussed by the

South Carolina lawyers. The stockholders of the Long Island Raffroad yesterday agreed to change the terminus of the road from Atlantic street, Brooklyn, to Hunter's Point, provided it can be effected by the issue of seven per cent bonds to the amount of \$275,000 and the property owners along the line of the road in Atlantic street will pay to the company the sum of \$62,000. The proposed change, if carried ont, will do away with the tunnel in Atlantic street and at the same time accommodate the travelling public, who will be enabled to land in the upper

part of New York instead of at the Battery. The two hundred and second anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society was celebrated last evening by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. See our

report in another column. Captain Dobson, of the bark Isla de Cuba, wh was arrested in Boston on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, was yesterday examined at Boston and discharged from custody, the charge

not being substantiated. The cotton market was firm vesterday, with sales of about 1,000 bales, closing at prices given in another column. In the afternoon some less spirit was discernable while quotations with brokers for middling uplands ranged from 125c a 125c. There was a disposition to await the receipt of the Europa's mails before doing much. The

showing an increase of 570,000 bales compared with the same time last year, and 246 in excess of 1856. The exports to foreign ports since September show an increase over 1867 of 166,000 bales, and only 6,000 over those for the the same time in 1866. The panic in 1857 accounts for the difference. Should the crop coming forward reach 3,400, 000 bales (many estimates place it at 3,500,000 bales), it would appear that only 1,086,000 have been received at the ports, leaving fully 2,320,000 bales in the hands of purchasers, or in the interior. Within a week or ten days prices have advanced fully %c., which is equal to \$2.50 per bale. This applied to the crop in the interior will give an increase in value of \$5,800,000. If we subtract 447,000 bales, the aggregate exports, from the computed crop of 3,400,000 bales, we shall have left in the country 2,963,000, including a stock on hand of 580 000 bales, which at the advance of \$2 50 per bale, if sustained, will give an increase of value in favor of the country equal to about \$7,382,500. Should the crop reach 100,000 bales more than the above estimate, the increased value would of course be in the same ratio. Flour continued heavy for common heavy and sales limited. Corn was more active, without change of moment in quotations. Pork was firmer, with sales on the spot and for future delivery at terms give n another column. Lard was firmer and in good de-mand. Sugars were steady, with sales of 500 a 600 hhds. and 1,000 boxes. The stock of hbds. amounts to 14,932, against 18,340 at the same date in 1857, and 24,281 boxes, against 15,348, and 808 hbds. molado, against 8,182 on 1st December, 1857, while the bags vary only 500 in quantity. Coffee was quiet, with a stock of 15,830 bags Rio, and 51,583 mate and bags Java, and a total or all kinds of 75,136 packages. Freights were firmer, while

The Mexican Complications-What Will the

President Recommend in His Message? The press is very generally speculating upor what will be the recommendations of the President, in his message, on the complicated questions of our relationship with Mexico. A large majority of the journals admit the necessity of some action on the part of the government, while others, foreseeing that any movement in our foreign relations will override the questions of domestic policy that have so long distracted the country, deny that we have any motive for alarm or interference in the complications that are gathering over that republic.

While it is evident to all reasonable minds that it would not be a wise policy on the part of the United States to withhold that influence which it is naturally called upon to exercise in the difficulties of a sister republic, and that even if the government were so disposed to act, it would be impossible for it to avoid being complicated eventually in questions that so nearly affect our own policy and interest, still it is not at all clear what course would be the safest and most proper for us to pursue. That the Anglo-French alliance is endea voring to work out some scheme in the Gulf of Mexico, to stop, if possible, our progress in that direction, there is abundant reason to suppose. The fulminations of the London Herald, (Lord Derby's organ,) and of La Patrie, (the Ministerial journal in Paris.) would be quite sufficient, even if we had no other evidences of this fact. But there are other proofs coming to us from all sides. In these schemes Spain is now playing the part of the cat'spaw, she being pushed forward by the others, to save appearances for a time, and to secure some vantage ground; for there is no fact more patent to the world than that the Cabinet of Madrid is governed by the Anglo-French alliance, Louis Napoleon giving the key note in Spanish and other Europeau affairs, as Lord Derby does in those of China. It yet remains to be seen which of the two-England or Francerules the policy of establishing a balance of

power in the New World. On our side the material as well as the political interests of the country impel us to the developement of a policy seemingly antagonistic to the interests of the European Powers, but which is really to their advantage. No Power but that of the United States can succeed in establishing order in that distracted republic and developing those rich resources which now lie fallow to industry and trade We have proximity and an identity in the theories of government with those that are destined to rule in Mexico. Europe, on the other hand, is distant from the scene of operations, and nurtures in her political theories an antagonism to those of the New World. Ours, then, is the duty of bringing Mexico into the republic of trade, which, when it is done, will be for the manifest advantage of all. How this is to be done is not so evident. There are as many different prescriptions for the "sick man," Mexico. as ever there were for any patient. Doctors are numerous, and every old woman has her nostrum, all being confident that their particular method of treatment is just the thing required. Among these a few are worth mentioning. Some wish to have war declared, and that we should at once annex the whole country by occupation. Others would carry out this idea by treaty, instead of a war. Then, again, we have the advocates for an alliance, offensive and defensive, with President Juarez; others would only lend him a few millions; some would give him men, but no money. Then, the filibusters propose to do all the work, both for us and for Mexico. simply for the glory of the thing. Then, we have the advocates for the Sierra Madre republic Another set would purchase only Sonora and Chihuahua, and a third would settle the whole question by settling Tehuantepec. All of these schemes, and many more, are no doubt pressed upon the President, who patiently listens to all and commits himself to none. And so the question is before the country: and every one is ask-

ing, what will the President do? To us there seems but one possible course for him to pursue. As the head of the executive branch of the government, he no doubt is in possession of more information on the subject than any one else; but, at the same time, he has no power to act. He is like a pilot called to navigate through a difficult and perhaps dangerous channel which is completely unknown. No one has ever preceded him in it; there are no beacons or buoys to guide him, and no precedents to warrant his making the attempt with the confidence that he can get through. In this condition of affairs the only thing that he can do is to lay a full and explicit statement of the facts before Congress, and ask for its directions in the premises. These should be taken up by that body and discussed openly, frankly and boldly before the face of the whole world, and the principles upon which our policy should be conducted in the complications which must arise during the next twelve months in Mexican affairs should be clearly elucidated. If the critical period for action should not come up before the close of the session, Congress should then give the President full power to act as circumstances may require within the coming six or twelve months, with an appropriation of ten or twenty millions of dollars to meet any exigencies that

It may be objected to this course that it would be confering upon the President the full power of peace or war. That is just what should be ne. No course that can be suggested will con-

duce more powerfully to restrain the adverse schemes which the European Powers are now plotting in and around the American Mediterranean, and tend more strongly to maintain the peace of the world, than one which will show that we are ready to meet the issue at all hazards. The President will then be enabled to act advisedly and with energy in the Mexican question, and to bring about the great ends which it is desirable to attain, with the least expenditure and exertion on the part of the country at large.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS .- We hear a great deal of croaking in some quarters regarding the dulness of business and the gloomy prospects of the winter. The complaint will not bear investigation. There is a logic in figures which will carry home conviction on this point, and we are in a

position to supply the evidence. One of the surest tests of the activity of business of all kinds is, as is well known, the advertisement receipts of a great leading journal like the HERALD. This source of income is, like the mercury in the barometer, affected by the least cloud or disturbance in the commercial atmosphere. The moment anything occurs to check or embarrass the operations of trade it is felt by us, not so much in the actual diminution of our receipts, but in the arrest of their onward movement. This will be seen from a comparative table of the advertisement receipts of three corresponding weeks in the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, which shows alike the influence which the panic of last year exercised upon them, and their return to their former steadily progressive increase:-

ADVERTISEMENT CASH RECEIPTS FOR THREE WEEKS 1856, Nov. 6 to 27, advertisements. \$15,249 81 1857, Nov. 7 to 28, do. 14,991 76 1858, Nov. 6 to 27, do. 17,482 68

The gross receipts for the same period of three weeks rose from \$41,000 to \$45,000, proving clearly that the commercial prospects for the present winter are of anything but a discouraging character. Indeed considering the terrible ordeal through which we have so recently passed, it is astonishing to find the trade of our city exhibiting already such prosperous indications. That the country generally participates in this return to renewed exertion and hopefulness, we know from the fact that the imports have, within the last two months, increased in a greater ratio than we had any right to expect in view of so recent and general a collapse of our business interests. That the revival has not been more sudden or rapid, we look upon as a healthy indication. It shows that the mercantile community, warned by their late bitter experience, are determined, for some time at least, to avoid the dangers of undue expan-

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION-NOT MUCH EX-PECTED FROM IT .- Blessed, saith the proverb, are those that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed. Such consolation is not of the most cheerful character, but it is all that we can offer to the taxpayers of this city; and, indeed, it is all they deserve; for a more hopeless set of political incapables never existed than the men who have the heaviest stake in our municipal affairs. By all accounts, they intend to allow the municipal election next week to go by default, and to permit the city to remain in the hands of the fifteen thousand pugilists, emigrant runners, pickpockets, pimps, low rumsellers and brothel keepers, who have administered our local affairs with such eminent success, so far as filling their own greasy pockets is concerned. The officers to be chosen by the people of this city next week are really of more importance to us than those which are voted for in any national or State election. But, as the matter is viewed by the taxpayers, the election an affair of no consequence at all. The old parties, factions and cliques, backed by the shoulder-hitting governing powers, who are free lances and fight wherever the pay is the best, have nominated certain men to control the financial affairs of the city, to direct its public institutions, and to superintend the instruction of our youth. One would think that the men selected as candidates for such important stations would be persons of unblemished reputation. and first rate standing in the community; that they would rely for the suffrages of their fellow citizens upon their known integrity, purity and ability. Such is the case with other cities. But how is it with us? The journals of the day are filled with the foulest charges against all the candidates. The conscientions voter who desires to deposit his ballot for the best man, without regard to his political affinities, turns away in disgust on finding that common rumor makes all the aspirants alike. One is accused of bigotry, fanaticism. Maria Monkism, and Fanny Wrightism. Others are corrupt politicians, selling their friends and their principles for the smallest messes of pottage. All are called second, third or fourth rate political backs, who will administer the affairs of the city to forward the interests of the needy cliques which nominated them, rather than for the public good. During the administration of Mayor Wood a great outery was made against him because the taxes were increased a million and a half in one year; but we do not find that the new regime has done any better, and the prospects for the future are even worse. But the financial plundering of the people, though bad enough, is not the worst species of the misrule under which we groan. The education of youth is placed in the hands of men who ought to take the place of the pupils in the primary schools-of men who do very well as dealers out of provisions, liquors, or as bullies in ward meetings, or pimps and touters for gambling houses, but who are, to use a mild expression, somewhat out of their element when they attempt to direct the most ordinary educational institution. In order to hide the weakness of the system, we have a grand outery about the Bible in the schools, when the truth is that the schools are already overburdened with books of all sorts, which are not of the smallest possible value to the scholar, who is supposed to acquire the rudiments of an English education. These text books are introduced to favor some publisher, who divides the profits of the job with the school officers, and it is very probable now that some shrewd bookseller has a lot of old Bibles on hand, on which he desires to realize at the city expense. People who are so good natured as to believe that they are voting upon a question of morals and religion are simply throwing some thousands of dollars into the hands of corrupt political backs and their needy accomplices.

That these things are true, no one who had paid the slightest attention to the outside management of city politics will attempt to deny. That every honest man wishes that they should be reformed is equally true; but our business men are too slugglish, or too much occupied with buying and selling, to give any of their time to the defence of their pockets against political plunderers. Therefore we must wait another year at least. Therefore we must submit to still beavier taxation. Therefore we must go under the shoulder-bitting rule until we have a murder in every street and a burglary in every house. Therefore we must expect to pay fifteen millions a year for the privilege of living in the dirtiest and most insecure metropolis of the world. We evidently have not been sufficiently plundered, bullied and trampled upon; so we are going to try it another year. That's all, and that's quite enough.

THE NIGGER AGITATION - VERNONT AND SOUTH CAROLINA .- If the nigger agitation should die out with the settlement of the "bleeding Kansas humbug, it will not be from the neglect of Northern or Southern agitators to supply the necessar ry combustibles to keep up the fire. For exam ple, the Legislature of Vermont for some days past has been actively engaged in legislating for the nullification of the Fugitive Slave law, and likewise to prevent the introduction of slavery among the Green Mountains. On the other hand, not to be outdone by the "abolition Yankees," the chivalry of South Carolina, in her State Legislature, have had before them a series of resolutions for the nullification of all the laws of Congress passed from time to time for the suppression of the African slave trade, the object being an unlimited supply of niggers to the cotton growers from an unlimited market, at the convenient African prices of from fifty to a hundred dollars a head. These nigger agitating movements in Vermont and South Carolina are pretty well matched, for there is about as much langer of the establishment of slavery on the borders of Lake Champlain as there is of the revival of the African traffic between Charleston and the kingdom of Dahomey. But such are the desperate straits of these nigger agitators that we should not be surprised if we were next to hear of a bill to prevent the sale of slaves at auction in Wall street.

SPIRITUALISM AND POLITICS-A SUGGESTION FOR THE CANDIDATES AT THE CHARTER ELEC-TIONS.-Judge Edmonds stated in his recent lecture on spiritualism that those who passed out of the flesh usually carried into the other world the habits and propensities in which they indulged in this. Thus, one man who had been addicted to the use of tobacco was tormented by an incessant craving for it when he entered the spiritual state. Another, who had been a drunk ard, enjoyed a vicarious pleasure in imbibing ardent spirits through the mouth of a medium. He realized literally the Irish idea of becoming intoxicated by the spectacle of human excesses.

If these things be true-and we have Judge Edmonds' authority for them-they establish a vast number of useful working affinities with the spiritual world. In view of the interest manifested by the spirits in mundane controversies and enterprises (the Atlantic telegraph for example) this fact should not be lost sight of. Whenever mortal ken is not sufficiently sharp to solve questions of difficulty or to penetrate the future, the aid of these new influences may be advantageously invoked. When, for instance, the dignified reserve and reticence of the higher order of spirits cannot be induced to break silence, those whose weaknesses are apt to throw them off their guard might be coaxed into occasional indiscretions. It is evident that the congeniality of habits existing between the rum bibbers of earth and of heaven may in this way be converted into a useful auxiliary of worldly

speculations. What, for instance, is to prevent these agencies being immediately brought to bear on the approaching charter elections? So much doubt and uncertainty prevail with respect to them that it would be a charity to relieve some of the candidates from the suspense under which they are laboring. If we are to believe Judge Edmonds, they have it in their own power to abridge their anxiety. Let the grog tippling nominees for the office of School Commissioners apply forthwith, through the Judge, to the congenial spirits of the Seventh Sphere (for they must be located thereabouts) to inform them at once whether their candidature is likely to prove successful. We have no doubt that if the candidates with itching palms amongst the aspirants to the two city boards were to establish a communication in a similar manner with the light fingered spiritual manipulators in the same latitude, they would obtain equally prompt replies. The suggestion is worth acting upon; for it will save them a good deal of trouble and expense. Judge Edmonds should at once establish a Spiritual Intelligence office. It will pay better

THE PICCOLOMINI SEASON at the Opera is nearly over For this evening, the last appearance of the fair cantatrice but one, the "Nozze di Figaro"-the most charming work of the composer-will be given for the last time, wi Piccolomini as Susannah, and Formes as Figaro. The very last appearance of Piccolomini here will take place or not to return here till after the holidays. It will be a long while before we have an artist as charming as Piccolomini and all her admirers should make the most of these opportunities to enjoy her admirable impersonations

SACRED CONCERT.-A concert for the benefit of M Eider, the organist of the Sixteenth street Baptist church will be given on Thursday. Among the vocal pieces i the programme is Handel's splendid air, " Angels Ever Bright and Fair," which will be sung by Miss Berford, very promising young artist.

OSSEQUEES OF BENJAMIN F. BUTLES .- The remains of the njamin F. Butler having arrived in the steam Arago on Monday, the funeral services will take place at the Mercer street church, on Thursday, December 2, at hree o'clock. Arrangements have been made for a meet ing of the bar in reference to the death of Mr. Butler. I will be held in the United States District court room, on Chambers street, this (Wednewlay) afternoon, at thre clock. Judge Nelson will preside, and Mesars. Kent Lord, Bidwell, Noves and Edmonds are expected to take

THE THESE HENGRY FRENCHMEN DEVOCRING PICCOL thing now-a-days is photographed, ambrotyped, daguerre otyped, or typed in some other mysterious way. The first attempt at an ambrotypic caricature that we have seen has been sent to us by Mr. J. C. Methua, of this city. It represents the three hungry Frenchmon of the Courrier devouring a fricandeau à la Piccolomini. It is one of the most amusing things of the kind we have ever

AMATRUE TORATRICALS.—An amateur performance "London Assurance" will take place to night at the French theatre, Broadway. The Lady Gay of the night will be Miss Lizzie May, who will make her premier par or

THE HAVANA OPERA.-The company of Max Maretzek has commenced its first season at the Villa Nueva theatre with Mme. Gassler in "Linda di Chamounix." The critic raise her singing, but do not admire her acting. The official list of the company includes prime donne, soprani Gassier, Alaimo; tenors, Stefani, Sbriglia, Maccaleri es, Gnone, Gazeier, Ardavani; buffo, Assoni bassos, Nani, Gariboldi, Formes (the latter to arrive in

DICKENS NIGHT AT HOBOKEN .- Mr. W. Davidge, th opular comedian, will give his first Dickens soirce a Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, to night. Without doubt the hall will be filled with the admirers of the novelist.

THE BAY STATE MILLS.—The Lawrence, Mass. rier says the Bay State mills will be started

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

AIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST MEXICO—

ARRIVAL OF MR. FORSYTH—OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM JAPAN-THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE, ETC. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1858.

against our government by American citizens who re fused, under the advice of Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, to respond to the forced loan made upon them by the Mexican authorities, and whose property was after wards seized. It is stated that the course pursued by Mr Forsyth, in advising non-payment, had something to de with his recall. Mr. Forsyth arrived here this morning.

A large number of despatches arrived at the Departmen of State this morning from Mr. Townsend Harris. They relate principally to Japanese affairs, but contain nothin later than has already been published. He encounter many difficulties before he accomplished his object.

The Interior Department is in receipt of advices by the last mail announcing the completion of the El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road. Senator Benjamin has represented to the governm

condition of things relating to the Tehuantepec route which it deems highly satisfactory, and as affording a prospect of soon shortening greatly the time of passage to California. True, Mr. Benjamin is an interested party, but the facts he presents are considered reliable.

Washington, Nov. 30, 1858
Licutement Paulding Tatnall arrived here to-day, bring

ing the Japan treaty and despatches from Consul Harris to the State Department. An important recommendation will be made to Congress concerning the opening up of Utah to settlement, by bring

ing the lands into market and extending the pre-emptio laws to that Territory. No Indictment in the Case of the Crew of the Slaver Echo.

COLUMNIA, S. C., Nov. 30, 1858. The Grand Jury came into court this morning and re ported that they found no bill in all the three cases agains e crew of the slaver Echo. The counsel of the prisoners will probably move for their discharge on Monday, when the question of the constitutionality of the act declaring the slave trade piracy will come up for argument. Th United States Attorney will endeavor to hold the prisoners

## The Case of Captain Dobson, of the Alleged Slave Bark Isla de Cuba.

Boston, Nov. 30, 1858. Captain Dobson, arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, as muster of the bark Isla de Cuba, was further examined to day before United States Commissioner Dexter, and discharged. The only witness examined was Mr. Smalley, a passenger in the bark from Fayal to St. Michaels, who testified that Captain Dobson had several times told him of his suspicions of the illegali ty of the voyage, and stating also that he should not re-

Election to Fill the J. Glancy Jones Vacancy in Congress.

READING, Pa., Nov. 30, 1858.

The election to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones, took place to-day. Cumru township shows an opposition loss of 24, as com pared with the October election. Muhlenberg township shows an opposition gain of 45. Springs township shows an opposition gain of 6. Reading city gives Keim, the sition candidate, 880 majority-a gain of 52 since October. Four other townships show an opposition gain There is little doubt but that General William H.

Boston Republican Mayoralty Nomination. Boston, Nov. 30, 1858.

The republicans, in convention last night, nominated Moses Kimball for Mayor.

The South Carolina United States Senator

ahlp. Columna, S. C., Nov. 30, 1858.

No choice was made of a United States Senator by th Legislature to-day. On the last ballot the name of Mr. Rhett was withdrawn, when Lawrence M. Keitt was put on the course. The vote for Mr. Keitt was 21, while that of ex-Governor Adams fell to 42.

The Nicaragua Emigrants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1858.
The Mobile Mercury of Saturday last is received. It says that most of the Nicaragua emigrants still remained in that city, but that many of them were getting exceedingly restive.

Argrets Ga. Nov 30 1858 Julius Hesse & Co. publish a card in the Mobile Registe of Sunday, saying that as the government has refused a clearance to the emigrant vessel Alice Tainter, holders of

tickets will be refunded their money. Arrival of the Europa at Boston. The Cunard steamship Europa, from Halifax, is below.

She will arrive up about 2 A. M.

The Steamship Indian Empire HALIFAX, Nov. 30, 1858 pire when the Europa left Liverpool. It was hoped she

had put back to America. The Canada Outward Bound.

The Cunard steamship Canada will sail from this port for Halifax and Liverpool at about 10 A. M. to-morrow ler mails close at the Post Office at 8 A. M., but m filed at 21 Wall street, New York, so as to reach here quarter-past nine, will be duly forwarded.

Conviction of the Mutineers of the Whale ship Junior. Boston, Nov. 30, 1858.

In the Junior mutiny case the jury returned a verdice this morning as follows:—That Plummer is guilty of mur-der, and Cartha, Stanley and Herbert are severally guilty

The Destroyers of the Whaleship Cortex. BOSTON, Nov. 30, 1858. The trial of Conrad Emmell, third mate; Geo. E. Austi arpenter, and Augustus Harmony, seaman, of the whale ship Cortez, of New Bedford, charged with burning that vessel in March last, near the Island of Madagascar, was commenced to-day before Judges Clifford and Sprague, of

the United States Circuit Court. Change of the Terminus of the Long Island

Railroad. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1858.

The stockholders of the Long Island Railroad voted yes terday to change the terminus of their route from Atlantic street, Brooklyn, to Hunter's Point, provided it can be viz.: the issue by the road of \$275,000 worth of sever per cent bonds, and the receipt of \$62,000 in cash from the parties benefitted in Brooklyn.

Indictments for Robbing a Buffalo Banker. BUTTALO, Nov. 30, 1858. Robert Devereaux, Charles Burns and Alex. R. Aller

have been indicted by the Grand Jury for robbing the banking office of Brown & Keep of \$9,000 some weeks since. Allen was clerk in the office at the time the rob bery took place. The Pennsylvania Bank Difficulty.

The trial of Thomas Allibone, President, and T. A. New ball, Director of the Pennsylvania Bank, commenced to day, on the charge of conspiring, cheating and defrauding the said bank. A motion for separate trials was overruled when the jury was selected and the case opened by the District Attorney.

Fires at Williamsville and Buffalo.

The extensive broom factory of Bent & Beston, at Wil amsville, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this orning. Loss about \$10,000 A few hours later the large brewery of Frederick Al precht, on Batavia street, in this city, with its contents of

beer and barley, was burned. Loss \$10,000. Escaped Murderers Not Captured. Surrens, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1859. The escaped prisoners Mulroc and McCormick have not

been re-captured, as was stated on Monday last Snow Storm at Montreal.

Snow is falling heavily this morning. Wind southeas

MONTREAL, NOV. 30, 1858.

The Steamer Kate Frisbec, &c MEMPRIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1858. The steamer Kate Frisbee, which sank on Sunday last

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad is now

Reconstruction of Parties in Kansas-The

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 28, via Bocavulle, Nov. 30, 1858. A Territorial Mass Convention of the conservative ele ment, for the purpose of organizing in opposition to the republicans, assembled in this city yesterday. The sttendance was numerous, though but six counties were represented. Thorough re-union and reorganization of the democracy was advocated and hotly debated, a strong minority characterizing such action aspremature

A series of resolutions, potitioning Congress to repeal the land grants; asking aid for public improvements; denouncing the republican party; in favor of the exclusion of free negroes from the future State of vocated the opening of the Indian reserves to settlers; and in favor of a modification of the pre-emption laws; were finally adopted, with a preamble determining upon the immediate organization of the democracy Territory.

rather turbulent. Both wings of the party were well represented, and the discussion was maintained with great visor. The speeches on both sides were exceedingly ele-quent and able. The Convention did not develope itself with regard to the candidates for the next Presidency, though strong Douglas tendencies prevailed. The Convention ad-

News from Utah Territory.

I.RAVENWORTH, Nov. 26, }

The Utah mail has arrived here, but brings no news of mportance from Salt Lake.

Severe weather had seriously retarded the trains Those of Russell & Waddell would get through. Three men have arrived here from the Kansas gold mines, having in their possession about five hundred dol-lars in gold dust, obtained while prospecting last summer.

They give a most satisfactory statement of the richness and extent of the gold deposits. It is reported that the Kaw Indians have made disce veries of platins, but that they refuse to divulge its loca tion. The deposits, however, are believed to exist on Smoky Hill, at the Fork Kansas river, which is in the

direct route to this city and to Pike's Peak mines. A number of persons squatted yesterday on the military reserve adjoining this city. The lumber and other obstructions placed on the ground were promptly removed by the Quartermaster, Capt. Van Vleit

PARKERSBURG, Va., Nov. 30, 1858.

There are ten feet water in the Ohio river at this point. Boats are plenty, and rates low.

The Nashville at Charleston. CHARLESTON, Nov. 30, 1868 The steamship Nashville, Captain Murray, from New

York, was signalized bound in at ten o'clock this morning

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA NOV. 30, 1858.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 95½; Reading Railroad, 25%; Morris Canal, 11%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42%. Markets.

Toad, 42%.

New Orlhams, Nov. 30, 1858.

The Europa's advices caused greater firmness in the cotton market: sales to-day 14,500 bales. The sales of the last three days add up 26,500 bales, and the receipts 26,500. Receipts ahead of last year, 218,000 bales. Sterling exchange 107%. Drafts on New York, at sixty days, 1% a 2 per cent, and at sight at % a 1 per cent discount. Flour \$5.

Baltimone, Nov. 30, 1858.

Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat, \$1 30 a \$1 50 for white and \$1 18 a \$1 23 for red. Corn dull—Yellow 64c. a \$7c. Provisions active and unchanged. Whiskey active—Western 26c.

SAVANIAH, Nov. 30, 1858.
Cotton—Sales to day 1,600 bales, at an advance of %c a %c., the market closing unsettled and excited.

PHILADRIPHIA, Nov. 30, 1858.

Flour quiet. Wheat quiet, but firm—White \$142, red \$125 a \$128. Corn steady—New yellow 75c. a 77c., old scarce and wanted at 90c. Provisions have an upward tondency. Mess pork \$18, bacon sides 9½c. a 9½c., shoulders 7½c. Whiskey firm—Pennsylvania 24½c. a 25c. Chicago, Nov. 30—6 P. M.

Flour active. Wheat firm at 60c. Corn dull. Oats quiet. Receipts—600 bbls. floor, 2,500 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels corn.

ALBANY, Nov. 30—6 P. M.

Flour in light demand, but prices unchanged. Buck-

Flour in light demand, but prices unchanged. Buck-wheat flour in request at \$2.25 a \$2.37 per 100 lbs. Cora meal sells at \$1.44 a \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Market dull for every kind of grain. No sales of wheat, rye, oats or corn. The latter nominal at 74c., in car lots. Very little doing in bariey: sales 2,000 bushels Onoudaga at 71c., and 300 bushels Canada East at 81c. Whiskey: sales 1,200 bbls. State at 24c. Receipts for the week ending at noon to day—10,388 bbls. Gour, 17,618 bushels wheat, 18,820 bushels corn, 2,858 bushels barley, 20,591 bushels oats, ,741 bushels rye.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30—6 P. M.

,741 bushels rye.

Buffalo, Nov. 30—6 P. M.
Flour unchanged; supply light; holders firm; inquiry mainly for the better grades; sales 600 bbls. at \$5 25 a \$5 65 for medium and favorite extras. Wheat dull; demand limited; sales 5,500 bushels ordinary white Michigan at \$1 12, 2,600 bushels prime white Canadian at \$1 25.
Corn scarce and firm; held at 70c. Barley dull and no sales; held at 60c. a 55c. Rye ditto at 67c. a 68c. Oats firm at 50c. Whiskey firm; sales 180 bbls. at 22c. Receipts—1,364 bbls. flour, 23,639 bushels wheat. Weather cold and a speedy closing looked for.

cold and a speedy closing looked for.

Oswmon, Nov. 39—5 P. M.

Flour steady at \$5 a \$5 75 for good to choice extra Oswego brands. Wheat inactive: held nominally at \$1 12% for red Western and \$1 15 for white ditto. Freights—Flour 42c. by railroad to the Hudson. Lake imports—2,500 bbls. flour, 20,400 bushels wheat, 500 bushels barriey, 600 bushels onts. Canalexports—2,700 bushels wheat. A strong N.N.W. breeze blowing all day, and lake rough.

CINTINSATI, Nov. 30, 1858.

Hogs active and buoyant: sales 20,000, at \$6 25 a \$7, including 10,000 at \$6 75, for delivery in January. Mess pork—Sales 3,000 bbls. at \$17 for present and future delivery. Lard—Sales at 11c. for delivery in June. Bulk meat—Sales 150,000 bbls. at \$15 c. \$50. Whiskey 23%c. Flour firm.

Personal Intelligence

B. W. Vanderpoel, and John Vanderpoel, bearer of depatches (John Vanderpoel, Esq., is a member of the firm of Adriance & Vanderpoel, lawyers, in this city), sailed yesterday in the brig J. Nickerson, for Lisbon, on their way to the Island of Madeira, where the latter intends to spend the winter for the purpose of regaining his

Mr. Jas. B. Craig was admitted to practice in the Courte of the United States, by order of Judge Betts, on motion of Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, United States District At-

Mr. Berry Ceitia, Minister from Venezuela to England, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Me ropolitan Hotel.

Com. Stewart, it is reported, has been granted leave of absence by the Navy Department, for his intended visit to Europe. He will remain, it is said, in the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Navy Department has received a communication from this veteran officer, avowing his intention of resigning unless he is restored from his position on the retired list, where he was placed by the Naval Retiring Board. In case he resigns, it is said that he expresses a determination to return to the government sundry presents he has received as tokens of the appreciation of his gallant services in times past.

At the Hotel St. Germain—L. Von Hoffman and family, Mile-darique, J F. Butterworth, B. Crease and Jacly, New York, Pr. B. E. Echtmon, T. Ruskell, Virgunia; C. H. Grimes, Staten Island; S. E. Church, Comptroller, Albany; Capt. Graham, Connecticut

From Savannah, in the steamship Montgomery—Mr Bliss, Mr Andrews and lady, Geo Wilm and lady, Thos Adams and wife, Henry Dobb and lady, Mr Beoner.

From Sarannah, in the steamahip Fiorids—Mr and Mrs A 8 Dodd, if Robinson, Miss Crosby, Miss Fincle, D Girrosby, H Outcalt, J & Perkins and son, J P Kelly. Wm Dibble, Capt J E Barnard, Wm Smith, C L Call, C Peterson, A Milliouser, W 8 Laning, F M Seroggin, F M Allen, Capt Geo Dougherty, and 19 in the steerage. From Hamburg, in the steamship Heumonia—F G Hunting ton, J Weber, G de la Veyer, O W Pollitz, H B Roosen, Louise Andree, G P Schmilinsky, J G Paezel, W E Janes, S Winter.

Per Cindad Bolivar, in brig Angestura-Mesers Robert Ray-nor, E. W. Bryant.

Trouble in the American Party

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Arrangements are being made to hold a straight-out American Convention to nominate candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse. Of the 7,000 Americans left in this city, not 3,000 will vote for Haws. There is much hidden dissatisfaction in the American ranks, which will show itself boldly when the Convention meets. The initiatory step to call the Conven-ion will be taken by the Sixteenth Ward Young Men's National American Union Club, at its meeting to-morrow vening, by electing delegates to it. This movement is path. Traitors had better not stand in its way. The ac-tion of the American County Convention in endorsing the republican candidate, Haws, proves how easy men can be bribed, and how interly indifferent they are to the best interests of their party. The straight Americans ask no odds, but only a fair light, which they are determined to have. ormidable, and will strike right and left in clearing its

Naval Intelligence.
The United States steam frigate Merrimac, Commodore Long, Captain Hitchcock, from Callao, arrived at Honolulu Sept. 30.

Sept. 30.

A private letter has been received in Washington from the United States ship of war Dale, dated at Acra, on the southwest coast of Africa, Oct. 4. All on board were well. The Dale left Porto Fraya on the 30th of August, and landed at Cape Paimas on the 14th of September. She was expected to sail on the day of the letter's date for Quito, thence to Widah, thence to Prince's Island, and finally to St. Paul's and Loando. She expects to return home from the latter place, touching at Porto Praya.

The United States war steamers Fulton and Water Witch left Barbados on the 25d ult., and the Harriet Lane on the 25th, all for Pernamboon, thence for Paraguay.